The Ne oraska Bill Still Before the Senate.

FINANCIAL MEASURES BEFORE CONGRET'S

Brate in the House on the Legislativa Jadisial and Excentive Appropriation, Bill.

Warmington, Dec. 19, 1866.
The Financial Measures of Congress.
Mr. Pomercy introduced in the Sensite to-day a bill to qualize the value of the currency of the United States, provides that the notes of the national banks shall be legal tender in all respects, the same as the United States and United Property of the same as the United States notes and United Property of the Police of the Polic tates notes, and it also provides that the amount of the

engaged in printing five per cent consolidated, and also fractional currency of the denominations as, twenty-fives and fiftles. The demand is large

House Committee on Territories have under con-tion the several bills referred to them providing for organization of the Southern States. A majority of munittee favor some such arrangement, and during

etter from Mobile, Ala., in which the writer represents
that there are fifteen thousand persons, white and black,
in that vicinity, who are pleased with his bill giving the Southern States Territorial governments: preliminary to their complete restoration. In response to the question what they shall do to help the measure, he had advised that he friends send petitions to Congress and hold pub-

Charles O'Conor, Amasa J. Parker, Richard O'Gorman, Waldo Hutchins and others, of New York, called at the White House this evening and had a protracted inter-view with the President. They stated that they had called to pay their respects, were very cordially received by the President, and the interview took a conversaional turn, in the course of which the delegation as-ured the President that the democratic party of New York would certainly sustain him in his efforts to ader the laws in accordance with the constitutio select had taken in the great question at issue before country. The President replied, in substance, that confidence in the correctness and integrity of the ree he had adopted and had been pursuing hitherto maken, and that it was his determine

The Question of Military Trinis. ication was made to-day before Chief Justice for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. risoned at the Dry Tortugas for complicity in mation of Mr. Lincoln. The application was made by A. Sterett Ridgely, of the Baltimore bar. Hon.
Reverdy Johnson is rotained in the case.
The Civil and Military Authorities in North
Carolina.
The visit of Governor Worth and others to Washington

ing whatever to do with political matters, a n's Bureau forbidding the binding out of colored o meafter they are over fourteen years of age. The dele tion to-day had separate interviews with the Presiden d General Howard. The explanations and represents

Representative Pike's special committee to inquire into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina expect to leave Washington for Charlesten on Friday to investigate the subject.

llowing account of the recent difficulty between plice and negroes of Tallahassee:—Two or three ed men got into an altercation in the street. The tooking on. The young man arrested was highly asteemed by the freedmen generally, and they formally requested his release. This having been refused, at sight about seventy-five freedmen assembled, most of whom were armed, and threatened to liberate the pris-oner by force. The Mayor, fearing that some violence might be attempted, summoned together the police and men passed by the jail and were asked by one of the policemen what they wanted. They replied that they (the police) would see what they wanted before the night was over. After this roply was made a person in the Mayor's force fixed a revolver, as he stated, in the air with the view of frightening the colored men away; but the effect was that eight shots from pistols and rifles were returned by the negroes, after firing which they immediately ran. Two men of the police force were wounded these shots. The negroes were pursued, and the fight continued, without any attempt at organized hostilities by the negroes, throughout the whole night. Governor Walker called upon the military to preserve order, and the troops were in readiness to turn out at any moment until quiet was restored. This officer states that not only civilians from the North, but officers and soldiers of the army, are sub-jected to many persecutions and annoganous arising from the spite of the citizens and civil authori-For example, the municipal authorities revived an ancient and obsolete city ordinance of Tallahassee in arrested the officers and orderlies of General Foster's staff for breaking it, when their horses were going no faster than a slow canter. General Foster wrote to the Mayor respectfully protesting against the acrest of his officers and orderics, and was assumered by the Mayor that his protest was not received, whereupon he ordered the Mayor to desist from making such arrests. Baving issued this order he telegraphed to General Sheridan, asking whether he was correct in doing so. General Sheridan telegraphed the matter to the President, whe replied that the civil authorities should not be interfered The officer states that it was owing to difficulties of this kind that General Foster requested to be relieved from the duties of Assistant Commissioner of Freed-men's Affairs in Florida, and that General Sprague was

Improchment of the President. A movement is on foot to propare charges and speci-fications against the President of the United Sintes.

The Nebraska fill in the Senate.
The Nebraska bill occupied the attention of the fienate uring the greater part of to-day, having been warmly denoted from one to six o'clock in the evening. The strength of the discussion was on an amendment of Mr. Brown, of Missouri, to strike out the word "white" as a on entiding to suffrage, and was conducted in an animated manner by Senators of all parties. No fine pole was repoted before adjournment.

Frauds on the Evenue.

The Collector of Customs at Cleveland, Ohio, has notised the Trensury Department that be her select at that city over forty thousand pounds of steel carriage springs, which were brought from Canada at a much less value than they were sold in Canada. By this method of dethan they were sold in canada. By this method of defrauding the United States revenue, the persons engaged in it are enabled to undersell our own manufacturers. The Peterheff Prize Case in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States is sow on-

gared hearing the arguments in the famous prise case of the Peterhoff, the British vessel captured by the United States steamer Vanderbill, in February, 1862, on the

involves the validity of the pretended neutral trade to Mataroz ros. Mr. Tatian J. Confey, of Philadelphia, and Anal Atlorney General Ashton represent the severe ment; and Judges Marvin and Sherwood and A. P. S. aith, Esq., of New York, the claimants. The New York Bank tax cases will next be argued.

Executive Pardons.

The President has directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Hilaire Devault, convicted in September, 1886, in the United States District Court of Marsachu-etts, of smurgling, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,500. Also to Egisto Delaborne, convicted in February, 1866, in the United States District Court of New Jersey, of having in ed to three years imprisonment.

leans is arranged for Saturday morning.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

The printed report of the Director of the Mint was to-day presented to Congress. It comprises separate statemestic production deposited at the Mint and branches during the last fiscal year; also statements of the total sayed in the Mint and branches during the same period was \$31,911,720 cein, or in currency say \$47,867,580, leaving \$25,374,971 currency as assayed by private parties. The amount assayed in the Pacific Stages was \$71,605,675, and the tax collected \$429,638; and in the Atlantic States \$11,605,675, and the tax collected \$429,638; and in the Atlantic States \$11,605,675, and the tax collected \$429,639; and in the Atlantic States \$11,605,675, and the tax collected \$69,821. This tax is now collected in currency, upon a currency valuation, at points widely remote from each other. It would be much better to collect this tax in coin, reducing the amount to currency if parties missis upon paying in such funds. It is probable that fully one-fourth of the bullion product escapes taxation; but these statistics are the most reliable we have, and will be valuable if all returns are hereafter made in ooh, even if the amount collected shall be in currency. The report concludes with a suggestion relative to the revision of the Mint laws and to United States assay officers, to which reterence was made in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The average of the collage for the past six years is given in the finance report as \$45,199,072; for the ten years previous \$45,755,321. The experts and imports of coln and bullion for the last fiscal year were:—Imports, \$10,829,156; exports, \$86,044,071.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS. .

Second Session.

SENATE.

THE TARIFF.

sanufacturers of silk articles for increased tariff. It was ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PETITIONED FOR. Mr. FOGG, (rep.) of N. H., presented the petition itizens of New Hampshire, for a constitutional moend-

oitizens of New Hampshire, for a constitutional emendment to prevent distinctions on account of color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRINTING OF EXTRA COPIES OF FURILD ECCURENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L. from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably upon the resolution to printing reported favorably upon the resolution to printing of the Francey, which was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution for the printing of twenty thousand acopies of the last report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with maps, in different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Anthony stated in recording the above that the cost of printing the report would be \$80,000.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Printing to suspend the publication of the Volunteer Army Register. The resolution was taken up, and referred to the Military Committee.

PUBLIC MONEY DESTROYED BY THE PORTLAND PRE.

section be stricken out and the following inserted in lien of it:

That no person who was a reember of the previous Concress shall receive any compensation or milage for going to or returning from the additional season provided for by the foregoing bill.

Ordered to be printed.

DUTHS OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PRUKRULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House of Representatives, with the amendment to strike out the last section, which provides that a violation of the provisions of this not shall be a felong, and upon conviction the offender shall be imprisoned from one to the provisions of this not shall be a felong, and upon conviction the offender shall be imprisoned from one to the years. It was ordered to be printed as amended.

THE AMENORINY TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kanens, introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed:

Whereas, The attributement to the constitution of the United States proposed at the first season of the Trivity mints Congress, known as "Article 14," and submitted to the several falles for their acceptance or rescition, not having been accepted by a constitution of the Politics and our falles give the proposed of the country, liely in rebellion, being deemed thereby in danger of falling into a state of anarchy, be reason of the lawles por systematic civil government, therefore be it.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of

force he it.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States. In Congress assembled, that the joint
committee on reconstruction be directed to inquire into the
expediency of setablishing such regulations for the government of such districts, lately in rebellion against the United
States, as shall have refused or may be found necessary for the preservation of the peace and the projection of
society, and the interests of the government in those districts.

States, as shall have refused or may hereafter trang to adout the said promosed amendment, as may be found necessary for the preservation of the peace and the protection of society, and the interests of the government in those districts.

PRIOLE PRISHMONY.

Mr. Foland, (rep.) of Vi., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely upon the bill authorizing the reception of parole testimony in the United States Couris for the Southern district of Dississippi.

The PERSIGATION OF THE VOLUNIERS AND SOUTHER STATES.

Mr. WILSON, (sep.) of Mass., from the Multicry Committee, reported the joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to cause to be cancelled the volumes of the rotters of voluniers already printed, and that the roster complete as directed by the joint resolution, approved March 2, 1805, be published, in accordance with the plan sminified by the Superintendent of Pablic Printing, and moved that the same be indefinitely postponed. The resolution was, finally, on motion of Mr. Anymony, recommitted to the same committee.

MILTARY ROAD AND TERRORAMI LINE IN ORDION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oragon, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Oragon, to sid in the construction of a military road and telegraph line through the Coast Mountains from Fortland to Astoria, which authories the transfer to the said State of the uncoccupied section of the public lands designated by odd unuders and the uncoccupied parts of sections so designated, which may be wholly or in part within five miles of the proposed tout. The patents hereafted to be issued for twenty sections for each five miles completed, and the sum of 230,000 is appropriated for the survey of the lands under the direction of the President. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Buckaley, (dem.), of Pa., offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Sergeant-ta-ta-ram be authorized to take immediate steps for such hydration of the sit of the Benate chamber as each be our remained and modificating

equalize the currency of the United States, as follows:—
Whereas the existence of the two circulating mediums of
atmilar character, composing the currency of the United
States, both based upon the same ullimate security—to wit,
the credit of the government—has been productive of much
commercial inconvenience, therefore
Be it enacted, &c., that the notes of all national banking
associations established under the act approved Pehruary intend, to provide a national currency secured by a piedge of
United States stocks, and to provide toy the circulation shot
archemyting thereof, and the redemption of whose secure
archemyting the control of the c

hereby repeated.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

FINALISE THE EFFORT OF THE LIBERTAL OF CONGRESS,

Mr. CHEWHEL, (rep.) of Md., introduced the following
solution, which was referred to the Committee on

ng:lived. That the usual number of copies of the report of
overlan of Congress for the present year he printed for
sof the Senate and five hundred extra copies for the Resolved. That he areas for the present year be printed for the laboration of Congress for the present year be printed for the use of the Senate and five hundred extra copies for the use of the library.

INFORMATION PROGRESS FROM THE ARCHITARY OF THE TR-

been purchased integrations priorit to secify in detail call seal and the priority of articles purchased, the priority of articles purchased.

THE FENSION AGENCY HILL.

The Senath bill authorbing the appointment of pussion agents by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, amended by the House to limit the number of agencies to three for each State or Territory, and providing that no additional agency shall be established in any State where the possions paid do not exceed \$200,000 for the presenting year, and that the terra of all agents appointed since January 1, 1500, shall expire within thirty days after the passage of the act, and the President by required to nominate their successors within fifteen days from the same date, was reported from the Judiciary Committee with amendments substituting the act of the list of January, 1506, for that of January 1, 1500, and striking out all thereafter and inserting a provision that the terms of all other pension agents shall expressive when successors shall be duly appointed.

THE IMMORATION OF CHARSELSTON THE WITHER PLATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of regulating and restricting the inmigration and immuration of Chinese into the United States. Mr. Williams said be offered the resolution at this time with a view to call the attention of Congress and the country to the subject to which it refers. Since the first discovery of gold in California the Chinese, in considerable numbers, have emigrated to the Pacific coast. They came there not to be citizens, not to learn to speak our inguings or professes our religion, or adopt our custons, manners or habits, but to the activation provides and to maintain their attachment to the government under which they were born. He (Mr. Williams) would not undertake to say that any particular harmhad yet resulted from the presence of those people upto themselves and to maintain their attachment to the government under which they were born.

States

Mr. Brown, (rep.) of Mo., asked Mr. Howard whether, in affirming that the States have an exclusive control over the whole question of the right of suffrage, he took the position that if any State in the Union by its limitation upon the franchise shall decrey the republican form of the government—that the United States has no right to interpose to protect the guarantee of a republican form of government.

Mr. Howard said that when it should be made manifest to him as a member of its body, that there was in

market, United States Marshal for Maine, \$3,018, public money destroyed by the Portland fire, July 4, 1806. It was passed.

BAR REMOVAL OF THE WERGE OF THE STEAMSHY FOOTAND. On motion of Mr. Mongax, (rep.) of N. Y., the Committee on Pinance was discharged from further consideration of the petition of the Board of Underwriters for an appropriation for the removal of the wreck of the steamship scotland, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hawre, (rep.) of N. Y., reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress, with an amendment.

The bill, as passed by the House, is as follows:—

That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of the Union after the House bill to fix the time for the regular distance and of each succeeding Congress there shall be a meeting of the Fordish Congress to the State and of each succeeding Congress there shall be a meeting of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress there shall be a meeting of the Union State of the Union after the House of Congress. But you which the term begins for which the Congress is lected, except that when the shall of which the Congress is lected, except that when the shall of the Congress is lected, except that when the shall of the Congress the state was the condition of the participate in legislation to the condition of the participate in legislation in the two Houses of Congress, Doubtless the honorable Sentior (Mr. Sherman) had said that Congress when the state and the participate in legislation in the two Houses of Congress, but very frequently in Congress, the honorable Sentior (Mr. Sherman) and what he really be fleved to be true. The same statement had often beet made not very frequently in Congress, but very frequently in Congress, and in the propose, and the condition of the condition, or any other amendment of the country. He (Mr. Howard would take this occasion, so far as he was concreted, it congress when the condition of the propose an addition a

would take the occasion, to get a see and concentration of the product annothment of the relation that if they would adopt the product annothment of the students that if they would adopt the product annothment of the students that if they would adopt the product annothment of the students of the time and allowed to precipitate in the legislation of the time and allowed to precipitate in the legislation of the time constitution of the time of the time of the time of the time of the time. The time is about he a port of the constitution of the time of the constitution of the time of the constitution. Further, the time is about he a port of the constitution. Further, the constitution is the constitution of the constitution. Further, the constitution is the constitution. Further, the constitution is the constitution of the constitution.

Mr. Norton, freq. of Minn.—I should like to inquire a constitution of the carestonic constitution of the carestonic

thent by providing for the ratification of the fundamental condition, of ne exclusion from printeal rights on account of color by the Legislature of "chraska instead of, as in the Brown's amendment, by the people of the Territory. He explained his possible in offering the above. At the last seesing of Congrey, he was in favor of the estimated on the constitution of Colorado, and was willing to see it done without any conditions; but the necessity that controlled his vote on that question? And passed away. The Senate was assured of a tweshif de republican vote, and after the 4th of March it would be still stronger. He hoped Mr. Brown would accy at this amendment, and that Mr. Wade would let the o'll be amended and passed.

Mr. Doutrrits, (rep.) of Wis., desired to inquire of Mr. Wison who her it was the understanding that the faith of Congress was pledged in case the constitutional amendment was adopted by the States of the South, that they would, he entitled to representation. He understood the Senator from Ohio to say that he (Mr. Wade) had agreed that Congress should stand pledged to admit the States on the ratification of the amendment.

Mr. Wade, (rep.) of Ohio, said he was misunderstood in which had said. He did not state, nor intend to be understood, that when these States adopted the constitutional amendment they were entitled to come here at all hazanis. The proposition to which he (Mr. Wade) was added by the secreded States, their relations to the general government were such, if they applied for admission in a loyal form, all other things heing equal, they ought to be admitted it represented by loyal men.

Mr. Wilson denied Mr. Doolittle's right to ask the question he propounded. He (Mr. Wilson) had voted for the admission of fremessee because she had adopted the amendment, and might have foit bound to admit other States if they came at that time in the same way. But since then the people had expressed themselves. There was no key height for the admission of the rebel States now until they had secured

purpose of acting upon a constitutional ameadment, but were not States for the right of representation in Congress.

Mr. Fessenders, (rep.) of Me., said the men pretending to act upon the constitutional amendment were not the Legislature until Congress saw fit to recognize them as such. This view was see forth in the report of the Reconstruction Committee. For himself he did not know what he should do in a specific case. His understanding was that he had a right to inquire whether the amendment, was adopted by a loyal Legislature, which he was bound to recognize. This was a question that he had a right to examine. He was free to say that if from the government of a State he saw that it had a constitution under which it would be safe to admit it, he would be willing to admit it. With regard to the new formation of these States, he held that he had a right to inquire what kind of a constitution they had. It might be a question preliminary with him, after these States had adopted the amendment, whether they had a government which gave them the right to adopt it. He would not yield one lots of the guarantees as might be needed. He did not know that any other would be necessary.

Mr. Decurran resumed the floor, contending that the Committee on Reconstruction, by reporting a built to admit any of the rebel States that might ratify the amendment, had committee lisedf, on this subject, to the dectrine that the State governments of the South were valid.

Mr. Belows, at a quarter to five o'clock, moved that the

the doctrine that the State governments of the South were valid.

Mr. Briws, at a quarter to five o'clock, moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost—year 14, nays 25.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., would like to know of Mr. Fessendon whether, if the State of Tenoessee had not ratified the amendment, but had adopted the State constitution she now has, he (Mr. Fessendon) would have voted for the readmission of that State.

Mr. Handricks, (dom.) of Ind., addressed the Senate in opposition to Mr. Prown's amendment.

Mr. Festers again treed an adjournment.

Mr. Hendricks asked that there be an agreement to vote on the pending bill to morrow, at four o'clock.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cowan yesterday, that the people of Nebraska shallows a paramount allegianse to the United States, &c. Disagreed to.

The next question was upon Mr. Wilson's amendment to Mr. Brown's amendment.

to Mr. Brown's ancendment.

At twenty five minutes part five o'clock Mr. Hannansox, (rep.) of Ma., moved to adjourn.

Mr. Wann called the yeas and nays. Disagreed to.

Yeas, 18; nays, 20.

Mr. SEMAR moved that the pending amendment be
printed for the use of the Senate. Disagreed to.

Mr. SEMAR moved that the pending amendment be
printed for the use of the Senate. Disagreed to.

Mr. SEMAR sand there was a time when Mr. Wade
could see importance in a question involving human
rights. He (Mr. Wade) was now trying to pass through
the Senate a bill in direct violation of human rights. At
the conclusion of his remarks he again moved an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was again defeated, yeas, 13;
nays, 10.

journment.
The motion to adjourn was again defeated, yeas, 13; nays, 19.

If: Wans took the floor in reply to Mr. Summer.
Mr. Handraks moved to perform the forther consideration of the bill till the 7th of January next.
Mr. Konkwoon, (rep.) of Iows, said he could not hear Mr. Summer characterize the constitution of Nebraska as dedoes without entering his protest against it. The constitution of Nebraska was in this respect the same as the constitution for lowa.

Mr. Summer asked if he (Mr. Kirkwood) thought that provision of the constitution of Iowa was right.

Mr. Kirkwoods—I'll say to the Senato that it is none of his business. It is the business of the people of Iowa, Mr. Summer and the floor. The constitution of Iowa was not before the Senate. If it was he should express his opinion on it.

Mr. Summer at six o'clock moved an adjournment, which was lost by a vote of nays 18, years 11.

Mr. FOMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, took the floor in opposition to Mr. Brown is amendment.

Mr. Edwines, (rep.) of Vt., rose to address the Senate; but yielded at twenty minutes past six o'clock to a motion to adjoure, which prevailed.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Ursov, (rep.) of Mich., on leave introduced a bill supplementary to the act of April 1, 1864, to increase Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

widows of soldiers of the Revolution at one hundred dal

The Laurent of Chie offered a resolution to pay to areall, Campbell and Hawkins, members from Tunnesses, miseage for the last season. He said they had began in attendance during a part of the season before the State was admitted. Referred to Compail on Miseage.

Amendment of the Boll of the Compail on Miseage.

Amendment of the Julian Form of the Amendment of the Committee on Public Lands was inply cited to inquire into the expediency of amending 10. Homestead act, so as to require from the settler ap oath that he had not borne arms against the United States.

The Commants for indian applicat.

Mr. Indemsort, offered a resolution in reference to contracts for Indian goods, which had been objected to this morning, and it was agreed to.

The Legislative, executive and Judical Appropriation mills.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Lawrence, of Pa., in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Grinnell, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to strike out the paragraph for clerical assistants in the Executive Department, and the words "Clerk of Pardons." He did so in view of the improper use of the pardoning power, and referred to the fact that the greatest pirate of the country had received a pardon, and had been cleased Professor of Moral Philosophy in a Southern college.

Mr. Wennwarm opposed the amendment, on the ground that the President had been called upon for information in reference to pardons, and it would be information in reference to pardons, and it would be information in reference to pardons, and it would be in-

country had received a pardon, and had been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in a Sonthers coilege.

Mr. Wenyworm opposed the amendment, on the ground that the President had been called upon for information in reference to pardons, and it would be impossible for the President to rake them all out with his own hands. He found the Florida Legislature of traitors had been recently visiting the Dry Tortugus, and investigating the claims of persons there to pardons, and had taken up the case of Grenfel, the notorious leader of the conspiracy to harn Chicago. He thought the President would constantly require the services of a Clerk of Pardons.

Mr. Scormen, (rep.) of Pa., sustained the amendment, and said he had learned that all the pardons sent South by Adams Express Company were marked with the letters and figures, "C. O. D.—\$300," and that the sum was collected on each of them.

Mr. Wasn, of N. Y., suggested that it was cheap enough. (Laughter)

The amendment was agreed to and the words "Clerk of Pardons" were striken from the bill.

Mr. Benjamus, (rep.) of Mo., moved to add to the paragraph appropriating six millions for collectors and assessors of internal revenue a provise that no collector and assessors of internal revenue a provise that no collector and assessors of internal revenue a provise that no collector and assessors of internal revenue a provise that no collector and assessors of internal revenue a provise that no collector reassors should be entitled to salary until confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Chaner, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the amendment, arguing that it would simply amount to an intimation to those officers that they should help themselves. He thought there was quite corruption enough in the Internal Revenue Department, without holding out an aditional incentive to fraud.

Mr. BINBLAM, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested a modification to the amendment, so as to except cases of commissions to the vacancies that may have happened by death or resignation during the recess of the Senate. He decirated th

the better.

Mr. Bindiam remarked be had not said what he was going to do.

Mr. Bindiam remarked be had not said what he was going to do.

Mr. Bindiam modified his amendment so as to make it read "provided that no assessor or collector not appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death or realgnation chall be entitled to and paid any portion of the salary pertsining to the office until confirmed by the Senate."

Mr. O'Nette, (rep.) of Pr., desired to state the difference between Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Johnson's acts in reference to political appointments, as farms Philadelphia was concerned.

Mr. Systynes-misted that debate should be confined closely to the sobject of the bill.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., hoped that his colleague (Mr. O'Netll) would be allowed to go on, as he (Mr. Randall) would like to clean him out on that issue. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Netll would be allowed to go on, as he (Mr. Randall) would like to clean him out on that issue. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Netll would be allowed to go on, as the (Mr. Randall) would like to clean him out on that issue. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Netll ment on to say that within the last few months a Beard of Naval Officers sat in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in judgment on the political status of the poor mechanics of the yard, inquiring whether they belonged to the political organization opposed to the political organization opposed to the political status of the political status of the political status of the second emmananted from the Commodore of the yard, a republican, and co soon as it became known at the Navy Department it was countermanded.

Mr. O'Netle said that men were discharged from the Philadelphia Navy Yard who dared to say that they were in favor of Congress.

Mr. Randall said the that the the say that they were in favor of Congress.

Rr. O'Nenz. said that men were discharged from the Philadelphia Navy Yard who dared to say that they were in favor of Congress.

Mr. Rayont, said that Mr. Lincoln, while he was President, had written an antograph letter to the working men in the Philadelphia Navy Yard expressing the sentiment than he (dr. Randall), who was then a candidate for Congress, should be defeated at all hazards. He relit humilisted that the President should have done such an act. His colleague was aware that during the administration of President Lincoln a secret committee was organized in Philadelphia, headed by an ex-sheriff, to inquire into the politics of every man, woman and child who was in the employment of the government. Every woman smployed in the United States Arsenal whose brother happened to be a democrat was discussed. And yet his distinguished colleague had the effrontery to complain of removals by President Johnson. He (Mr. Randall) was only serry that the President had not carried the war further into Africs.

Mr. O'Nezt, was pleased to hear his colleague express his humiliation at the employment of a naval board at Philadelphia to inquire into the politics of employées. He considered it a high crime and a misdemeanor in the

Philadelphia to inquire into the politics of employes. He considered it a high crime and a misdemeanor in the Secretary of the Navy to call upon officers to perform such miserable work. Many of the men who were thus discharged had passed a competitive examination.

Mr. RANDALL—Ves, and some of them were indicted for steeling. Lamphing.

Air. RANDALL—Yes, and some of them were indicted for stealing. (Launher).

Mr. Stravers made the point of order, the disconsion was entirely foreign to the matter before the committee.

The Question was taken on Mr. Benjamin's amendment as meddined, and it was adopted.

Mr. May any more to smend the item for temporary Treasury clera, by giving the Scottary anthorsty, in his discretion, to employ indies when their services can be made equally profitable. Adopted.

Mr. Parawworm, (e.p.) of Ill., moved to strike out the whole paragraph.

Mr. La Blaces opposed the amendment. He remarked that his colleague (Mr. Blugham) had tarown out an instrument that removal from office for political reason was corruption.

Mr. Blaces of the contrary, left there might be some apology or extent for such attended that he had said anything of the sort. On the contrary, left there might be some apology or extent for such attended that he be resident of the United States had made a removal from office for political reason was corruption.

Mr. Blaces and made a removal from office for members of this House, on their cashes, the members of this House, on their cashes, to make inquiry and decide inst question, on their cashes, to make inquiry and decide inst question.

Mr. Blaces—Blees my colleague wish it understood that a removal from office for political reasons is a high crime and missismean.

Mr. Blaces—Blees my colleague wish it understood that a removal from office for political reasons is a high crime and missismean condensation on the part of the Executive, that being in accord with the continued practice of the government from its organisation down to this time, would not be a high crime and missismean condensation on the part of the Executive of the government from its organisation down to this time, would not be a high crime and misdemeaner. Is my colleague informed now?

Mr. Charlies desired to seek Mr. Blincham a question. Mr. Busham desired to be a flagrant violation of the cast and spirit of the constitutional phrase, "wh

amendment to strike out the whole paragraph for extra compensation, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Handmo, (rep.) of El., an amendment was adopted directing preference to be given of appointments to persons in Indigent of croumstance and the agreeding of those who had fallen in the service of the

his message of the 5th inst on the same subject.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. Y., proposed that to morrow be devoted to debate in Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message.

Mr. Strwess hoped no such arrangement would be made. If there were no quorum present to morrow, the effect would be tog into committee for general debate; but he did not want to fix that now, when they were about adjourning for two weeks.

Mr. Wassburne, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that a good many members had been pressing for the floor in Committee of the Whole, desiring to make speeches, and he thought no time would be lost by devoting to-morrow to general debate.

Mr. Strevens suggested as an amendment, to-morrow and every day during the vacation. (Laughter.)

The Streaks' intimated that that amendment was hardy in order, as both Houses had reserved not to be in session.

The speech made by Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, last M day, against the theory of Territorial governments for South, is attributed in the New York, papers (probathrough inadvertence of copylsts) to Mr. Hill, of India whose political opinions are the opposite of these of

## CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD. Trial of the Sweetsburg Prisoners Cabinet

Meeting, &c. Swarsavao, C. E., Dec. 19, 1866.
The court opened at ten A. M., Judge Johnson presiding. Among the gentlemen inside the bar were the Hon.

gave a lengthy decision against the challenging of the array of the petit jury by the defence. The Sherif then proceeded to empanel a jury for the trial of James Maddeu. J. Ellison was the first called. The prisoner, however, objected to him on the ground of partiality. Mr. Ellison informed the Court that the only opinior that he had formed the Court that the only opinior that he had formed was that the Crown had not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner. The prisoner them withdrew his objections. One juryman, who had formed an opinion against the prisoner was excussed. The Grown challenged one, the prisoner three peremptority, and the jury was finally empanelled at one P. M.

Mr. Ramsay then addressed the jury, explaining the nature of the indictments under which would be offered by the Crown to sustain the indictment. The learned genilessan said it was not the intention of the government to deal harshly with these misquided men; but they intended to enforce the laws at all harsards.

The Crown then proceeded in examining W. Hoisapple, Alpheus Slevanson, Reuben Martin, R. Littlemore and Levi Scott, whose evidence had no direct bearing against the prisoners. The defence objected to the evidence, but was informed by Mr. Ramsay that it was the intention of the Crown to prove by those witnesses that an attention was made to levy was against her Majecty's government in Canada by a lawless body of men, with whom the prisoner is charged to have been associated. Some very interesting information was elicited from those witnesses in regard to General Spear's movements after he had boisted the sunburst at Pigeon Hill. The cost adjourned about five o'clock P. M. until tea o'clock in the afternoon until sleven o'clock last fight. The Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Mesers Medee, Blai and Campbell were present. It is runored that a report from three o'clock in the afternoon until sleven o'clock last fight. The Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Mesers Medee, Blai and Campbell were present.

Dinner of the Huron and Ontario Ship Company to the Boards of Trade of Or Chicago and Milwankee. Togorro, Dec. 19,

to-night at the Queen's Hotel, the Mayor of Toronto in the chair, supported on the right by D. T. Capreol, President of the Company, and on the left by Licettenant Governor Brown, of Illinois. About two hundred guests were present, among whom were L. P. Hillard; Captain Parker and Thomas Laffin, of Chicago; C. Ames and D. Foot, of Oswego; Ames Young, of Milwanker; the Aldermen and Gity Council of Toronto; Solicitor General Cockburn; Hon. Asa A. Burnham [D. Thurston, United States Consul; the Directors of the Horon and Ontario Shift Canal Company; Sheriff Jarvis; Dr. McCaul, Freedom of the Toronto University; J. McDonaid, and other prominent personages.

The Rellef Fund for the Quebec Sufferer

Sudden Deaths, & c. Quence, Dec. 19, 1866.
The Daily Neuer says that the funds received are mincient to relieve all the distress caused by the late disast trous fire. The Mayor and a majority of the Relief Com

contradicts the rumors that members of the Relief Com-mittee have been specialisting in the blankets and cleth-ing provided for the sufferers.

A man named Waish dropped dead in the sirect to-day. The cause of his death was disease of the heart, Another man, whose name is unknown, dropped dead in a house on Valliere street.

A soldier of the garrison was flogged for misconduct. He received fifty lashes. Amount of Provincial Paper in Circulation. Toronto, Dec. 19, 1868.
The official statement of the amount of provincial

notes in circulation gives the total amount on December 5 at three million, four hundred and odd theusand dollars. RISTORI TO VISIT CHICAGO.

Mr. Grass announces that Madame Ristori will visit Chicago for one week, appearing January 21. MINCELLANIOUS.

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